

**Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate<sup>1</sup> and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work<sup>2</sup> involving musculoskeletal disorders<sup>3</sup> by selected parts of body, Virgin Islands, 2002**

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		43	9	16.3	7.1
2	Trunk	32	7	12.2	8.4
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	--	--	--	--
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	26	6	9.9	9.4
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	7	3	2.6	19.1
231	Lumbar region	19	7	7.3	11.1
24	Abdomen	--	--	--	--
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	--	--	--	--
25	Pelvic region	--	--	--	--
254	Groin	--	--	--	--
3	Upper extremities	--	--	--	--
32	Wrist(s)	--	--	--	--
4	Lower extremities	7	11	2.7	18.6
41	Leg(s)	--	--	--	--
410	Leg(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
412	Knee(s)	--	--	--	--
42	Ankle(s)	--	--	--	--
48	Multiple lower extremities locations	--	--	--	--
481	Foot(feet) and leg(s)	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, April 2004